THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865 NO. 112

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Daily and Weekly Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month $10 00
" 3 months .... [illegible]
" 6 months 40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 10 00
" 6 months 20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders of Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

We received nothing last night by telegraph up to the time of going to press.

The official announcement of the organization of the Mexican army, fixes its figures at 50,000 men besides officers. When the French army departs, it will leave about two Mexicans to one German—Arabs, Turcos, Zouaves, Polanders, Austrians, Germans and Frenchmen all have had a hand to the establishment of the new empire.

Some of us fear intensely and others fret outwardly. The latter is the better plan for our friends, but the worse for ourselves.

They are best situated to be happy, who are neither too high nor too low—high enough to see models of good manners, and obscure enough to be left in the quietness of solitude.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced, in consequence of the advance by order of the Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the production necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and unsparing despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples,	dried, good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	13 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	15 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	12 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	4 50
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	15 00
Cloth,	woolen for soldiers clothing, 3-4 yard wide, 12 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight, per yard,	25 00
Cotton,	per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	17 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	3 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	85 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
Hides,		8 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,600 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
Horse hire,	per diem per animal	40 00
Iron,	pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	315 00
do	pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	275 00
do	bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	750 00
do	[illegible] bar, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper per pound	22 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,600 00
do	2d class, per head,	1200 00
do	3d class, per head,	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	8 00
Nails,	per keg	300 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	7 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	12 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	12 60
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 90
do	gross	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	6 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	90 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	3 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs.	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each.	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 3/4 yard wide, 4¼ yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	2 10
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, per yd	3 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	8 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	5 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 17 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 27 lbs,	3 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	12 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1 extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 00
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	3 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 00
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	2 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	500 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	400 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	16 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	17 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	25 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	21 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	5 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	135 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	85 00
Hire of horse, per day	3 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring foward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, Negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
K. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Conscript Office,
Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

Circular,
No 5.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

General Orders,
No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers, who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 23-d3tw3t E. J. HARDING, Adjutant.

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 13, 1864.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, whenever he deems it expedient, may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by uniting two or more companies of the same into one company, to consist of not less than fifty-five men rank and file in each company. *Provided, however*, that if there are not fifty-five guards in any one county, then such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and, whilst so serving, their commissions shall be suspended.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner form two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than [illegible] companies, and said regiments when so consolidated of not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of "An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence," ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt, one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors, physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operatives in tanneries and foundries, regular public millers, and blacksmiths and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1865, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Headquarters Reserves, North Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, February 11th, 1865.

General Order,
No 3.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, as Ordnance officer Reserves, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l Holmes:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

Headq'rs Army of Northern Virginia,
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officer, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G B Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of
J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
J W HINSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d2w3t

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.
Raleigh March 6th 1865

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEpartment are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

W. E. PIERCE,
March 6-d6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

TO CARPENTERS OR OTHERS WISHING TO

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work prepared and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 40 feet, cottage style, 2 rooms with basement, Together with

16 pair Blinds, painted,
17 Door Facings and frames,
14 Large window frames, with sash,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The frame is of heart pine and well prepared for a large fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and laths and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, Blacksmith's Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Copper, Pig, Refuse and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Steel, Plow Casting and Plans, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, in Greensboro, N C.

March 16-td TARPLEY & YARBOROUGH.

CITY TAXES.

Mayor's Office,
Raleigh, March 16, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON,
March 18-td Mayor.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

Raleigh, N. C. March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
mar 2-d6t Depository.

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.,
Raleigh, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER,
March 8-d1w Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

mar 6-2t w1t St. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 7th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-dtdw3w. Admr.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro' st.

Feb 22-tf Raleigh N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office.

March 9 1w*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 3-tf

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Daily and Weekly Progress: [illegible]

One day	$20 00
[illegible]	00
[illegible]	00
[illegible]	00
[illegible]	00

Fifty words, or eight lines, to count a square, and [illegible] the same. Advertisements [illegible] a week will be [illegible]

[illegible] must accompany the [illegible] Religious and other [illegible] and must be paid in advance.

1865 Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut F C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj E H HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj J C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. Railroad Company,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.
Magnolia, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. H. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express [illegible]. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

[illegible] tions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Progress, [illegible]

Weekly Progress, [illegible] $5 00

[illegible] $3 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements are counted at [illegible] lines of solid minion type, or [illegible] to the square [illegible].

The Situation.

It is generally understood that Sherman and Schofield have formed a junction at or near Goldsboro, and that Gen. Johnston holds a strong position between us and them. A number of prisoners and wounded arrived yesterday, but we refrain from going into particulars. Our foreman, printers, and all were pressed yesterday evening by State authority, [illegible] that too while the streets were full of [illegible] runners, speculators and loungers. We shall not complain, however, but try to do our duty in these trying times. If it shall in any way benefit the sick and wounded we will willingly close our office entirely.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Sick and Wounded.

We learn that of the four hundred sick and wounded soldiers that arrived here on Monday, a large portion, some of them badly wounded, had to walk up town: one poor fellow who had his arm cut off the day previous, we are informed, had to walk to a hospital. This should not be so. We know that the Ambulance Corps, under the management of Messrs. Pescud, Palmer and other gentlemen, is doing all it can, but they are not receiving [illegible] assistance from the citizens that should be cheerfully rendered. Why not impress pleasure vehicles? We notice many on the streets, and we see persons taking pleasure rides as though there was no distress and suffering in the land, and yet these poor maimed soldiers, men who have been separated from home, family and all that gave ease and comfort, have to walk from the depot to the hospitals through mud and rain, their bodies [illegible] with pain caused by wounds just received.

We appeal to our citizens, every one who has a buggy, carriage, spring wagon, or vehicle of any kind, to come to the relief of the Ambulance Corps, and send their [illegible] to the depot on every occasion when sick or wounded are expected to arrive.

We learn too that the platform at the depot is in a deplorable condition, and that repairs are much needed. If the railroad company will not attend to this let the local authorities, the Commandant of the post, or some one else do it at once, for we are assured by the members of the Ambulance Corps that it is with great difficulty that the wounded can be moved from the cars to the street, over the present rickety structure.

Until the present time the people of Raleigh have been highly favored, because the theatre of war was afar off, but now that it has come to their doors every family and every individual should do their duty; and we believe they will. Let all who can minister to the sick and wounded in any way, by cooking, feeding, sheltering, nursing or otherwise, do so; and be assured all such shall have a sweet reward.

We received no papers from Petersburg or Richmond yesterday, and the telegraph is silent. We suppose, however, that Lee and Grant are still quiet.

DON'T LIKE THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Speaking of the recommendations of the President in his recent special message, the Charlotte *Democrat* says:

"We publish in another column a synopsis of the special message of President Davis submitted to Congress on the 13th inst.

Some of the recommendations of the President appear to be reasonable and [illegible], whilst others strike us as [illegible] of doubtful propriety, which, if adopted by Congress, will create much dissatisfaction and opposition. The proposition of the President to suspend the habeas corpus writ and pass a sweeping military law, effectually placing every man under Confederate authority, is one which cannot be adopted without producing evil—it would tend to over-ride the rights of the States, and almost wipe out State authority. We are opposed to any such measure, as well as to all measures which place the persons of every citizen under the control of Confederate officers.

Another objectionable recommendation of the President is, that supplies shall be impressed without making payment for them at the time of impressment. If that is adopted, and the produce of the farmer is impressed, how is he to get money to meet his expenses, pay State and county taxes, &c.

If the President's recommendation about paying specie for supplies is carried into practice, we fear it would have the effect of [illegible] or discrediting every dollar of Confederate money in circulation; for if the government were to pay out coin for supplies, individuals would be unable to purchase anything with Treasury notes. If necessary, let the present paper currency be wiped out and cancelled, and let both government and people rely on whatever amount of specie and bank notes may be found available for trade; but never put coin and paper in competition in purchasing supplies.

We now merely allude to what seems to us to be serious objections to some of the President's recommendations. At the time of writing this we have not been able to see a copy of the message [illegible]; it may be that the reasons and arguments of the message will prove more satisfactory [illegible] President [illegible] more of the [illegible] had [illegible] the Government, and dispense with the services of about two-thirds of the present number of office-holders, the country would be in a far better condition than it is, and the people would be cheered with a good prospect of achieving independence.

The course of the President and Secretary of War [illegible] independence."

P. S.—Since writing the above we see that Congress has refused to adopt the recommendations of the President.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE GENERAL WHITING.

We have already noticed, briefly, the obsequies of the late Major General Whiting, but the following from the *New York News* of the 18th being more in detail we copy it.

One of the most [illegible] in which Christian civilization differs from that which obtained under the rule of paganism is the administration of the rights of sepulture to the remains of a deceased enemy. The [illegible] of the former over the latter was very noticeable on the occasion of the obsequies on Saturday at Trinity Church, of the late Major General W. C. H. Whiting, who was wounded at the taking of Fort Fisher, being in command of that garrison, [illegible] to Governor's Island as a prisoner of war, who died in the military hospital there on [illegible]. A very large [illegible] of people was present and [illegible] respect [illegible] to the deceased [illegible] sorrowing relatives and friends. [illegible], the agent in this city for supplying the Confederacy with soldiers' blankets in exchange for cotton, with five other intimate friends of the deceased General, most of whom are paroled Confederate officers, acted as pall-bearers on the occasion. Several Federal officers, in uniform, were in attendance at the obsequies. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, was the officiating minister, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ogilvie.

The body was embalmed and laid previous to the service in the outer vestibule. On the coffin lid were laid beautiful floral offerings of natural camelias in the shape of a cross and heart. The face of the deceased was [illegible], and the exposed parts from the breast upward, revealed only a white shirt fastened by a [illegible]. The coffin was rosewood, silver mounted, and the breastplate bore the following inscription:

MAJOR-GEN. W. H. C. WHITING, C. S. A.,
Born in the State of Mississippi,
Died on Governor's Island, New York
Harbor, March 10th, 1865,
Aged 40 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The corpse of the deceased was brought from Governor's Island about 12½ o'clock on Saturday morning, and placed in the vestibule of Trinity, where, for half an hour, the friends and relatives were allowed to view the features of the late General. While the coffin remained open, hundreds of persons took the opportunity of viewing the remains. After it had been closed, lady-friends of the deceased placed two beautiful crosses of white camelias fringed with evergreen, upon the lid, and also a wreath of the same material.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, Rev. Drs. Dix and Ogilvie of Trinity entered the vestry and passed up the main aisle to the vestibule, where the funeral services were commenced by Dr. Dix, reading, in accordance with the prescribed ritual of the Episcopal Church, from St. John xi. 25, 26.

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

And also from Job, xix.: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," &c.

The corpse was then borne down the centre aisle and placed immediately in front of the altar outside of the communion rail, the clergy preceding it, and reciting from the 6th chapter of the First of Timothy: "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out," &c.

Passing to either side of the altar, the clergy then alternately recited verses from the 39th and 90th Selections of Psalms, commencing:

"Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live."

The lesson appointed by the Ritual was then read from the Gospel stand, at the Gospel side of the altar, being from I Cor., chap. xv, and beginning:

"Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept."

Following this was the lesson:

"Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery"—

Read by Dr. Dix, standing at the foot of the coffin. After which was the prayer:

"Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence, to take out of this world our deceased brother, we therefore commit his body to the ground—earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust—looking for the general resurrection in the last day, and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The Lord's Prayer was then read both by the clergy and the congregation, and the other prescribed prayers were read, when Rev. Dr. Dix pronounced the benediction.

The body was then borne up the centre aisle to the street, where a hearse was in waiting to receive it; the relatives and friends forming the funeral escort entered carriages, and the solemn cortege passed down Broadway, en route to Greenwood, where the remains were placed in a receiving vault, to await the order of the deceased's wife, who resides near Wilmington, N. C.

The principal mourners were the mother, brother and sister of the deceased. The ladies lived in Hartford, Conn., and the brother is a resident in this city.

An incident which attracted some attention was the placing on the coffin, by a young lady, as it was being borne up the aisle, of a beautiful cluster of camelias, bound with black ribbon.

PROMISCUOUS FORAGERS NON-PLUSSED BY A WOMAN.

[illegible] correspondent of the [illegible] the annals [illegible] regiments of [illegible] the reputation of being a hard [illegible]. They have always depredated without mercy or feeling on every one who happened in their path. One evening of last fall they stopped on the plantation [illegible] of an old lady living in [illegible] county. [illegible] has always been one of the truest patriots and kindest-hearted women to our sick and wounded soldiers, [illegible] but she is easily [illegible] at those who would impose on her good nature. On the evening mentioned, while she was preparing supper for a number of our worn-out and hungry [illegible] that her negro came into the house and told her that the lot was full of cavalry, who were taking all of her corn and fodder. She hurried out and [illegible]. The fellows were stuffing sheafs, riding furiously here and there, and [illegible]. Instantly she took up a large stick of fat pine and lighted it, then [illegible] and began poking it into the fodder the men had fastened on their horses. In a few moments the singed and maddened animals and scorched riders were mingling in wild confusion, knocking each other over, jumping and rearing and setting fire to the others. While their riders were cursing and yelling and shouting and turning in all directions. A [illegible] road, the blazing fodder and dropping fire flying behind them and [illegible] presented a fearful, yet most ludicrous scene.

In a few moments the old lady returned to the house and proceeded with her duties with an air of satisfaction that words could not express.—Next morning General [illegible] visited her, and told her she had done him a good deed the night before that he owed her his many thanks; that she had punished, dispersed and routed three hundred of the biggest rogues in his command. He told her that [illegible] of the horses had their hair completely singed off, and that a great many of the men were badly burned—some had only half a whisker; others were completely scorched, the hair on their heads and faces completely gone; others with their clothes half burned, and one fellow had the legs and seat of his breeches entirely burned off, and the man himself was unable to sit. He thanked her, hoping the lesson would be a good one. She answered that she hoped it would; that a soldier was always welcome to the hospitalities of her house, and could have all she had if they asked for it; but for thieves she had nothing, and did not regret that she had taught them the lesson.

COLORED TROOPS.

We see that Majors J. W. Pegram and Thos. P. Turner have received authority from the Secretary of War to raise companies of negro soldiers, and they have published an appeal through the columns of the Richmond papers.—The work is said by the Richmond papers to have begun most auspiciously. A company is already formed and the enlistments are numerous in the city. It is expected that Virginia will readily raise twenty thousand of these troops.

The news from the Trans-Mississippi, of the action taken there in anticipation of the law, has stimulated the movement here. Twenty-five thousand are already enrolled under Kirby Smith.

In a few days steps will be taken to commence the enrollment in North Carolina, and it is well to let the negroes know the terms upon which they will enter the service.

There will be no *force* employed to compel them to serve.

Their enlistment will be voluntary, with their own, and the consent of their masters.

Free negroes will be received who choose to volunteer.

The boon will be freedom and a home among those with whom they have been raised—a home of their own.

An opportunity is now offered to the negro of securing his liberty, of establishing for himself a property and a home, of earning freedom, and winning the good opinion of mankind.

Gen. Lee has, long ago, announced that he looks to the negro as an element of strength that will enable him to resist all the efforts of the invader. He gives to this class his confidence, and calls them—"I will trust you—I will rely upon you—I will lead you in battle, and I expect that your courage, your fidelity, your love of country and your love of home, will make you good soldiers, who will fight to win the boon of freedom."

We hope the masters, in this State, will begin to explain this matter to their slaves, and put the choice to them freely, to say whether they will volunteer. Let no time be lost, they are needed now, great events are about to be accomplished.—*Conservative.*

[From the Salisbury Watchman.]

SCHOOL BOYS CATCHING DESERTERS.

MR. EDITOR:—It is due to the honor of Capt. J. D. Glass, of Burke county, to state that on the 1st day of March he and J. H. King, Esq., teacher in the Primary Department of Rutherford Seminary, and J. S. Patton, W. R. Speinhour, L. H. Shuford, J. B. Reinhardt, P. C. Hawkins and J. W. Long, students in said Seminary, captured a squad of nine deserters who had escaped the vigilance of all Confederate authorities from middle Mississippi to Burke county, N. C. Capt. Glass discovered the men at Mr. Johnson's mill on their way toward the Catawba river, and he came to the Seminary to get some aid to take them if possible. The Principal called up his boys to see who would go, when every boy in school volunteered. It being thought advisable not to let all go, as there were but four guns to be had, the six above named, with Mr. King, went from the school. This little band took the road for the river where they expected to overhaul the runaways, and sure enough there they were, just getting ready to cross. As there were but *four* guns, some of the boys were scouring the country in search of arms, while Capt. Glass, Mr. King and two of the boys came upon and captured the whole squad. The squad of school boys came boldly upon the deserters and demanded their surrender, which was readily complied with, as in consequence of the river and the position of the boys there was no [illegible] escape. They belonged to a [illegible] regiment, as it [illegible], but had [illegible] their command in Mississippi, [illegible] trying to get through to the mountains of Virginia.

They were lodged in Morganton jail over night, and then Capt. Glass conducted them to camp at Greensboro', N. C. This shows what [illegible] they do. These fellows had travelled through part of Mississippi, South Carolina, and into North Carolina as far as Burke county, without being apprehended. It also shows us that our resources are not yet exhausted. These boys expected a fight; and yet without the least sign of fear they marched boldly up to the runaways.

I would rather have a company of ten or twelve-year-old boys, who had learned the use of fire arms, to catch deserters, than to have the regular "Home Guard." They possess more fire and less fear than older men.

The whole matter is quite creditable to Capt. Glass and his school boys. Let all emulate their example, and the land will soon be clear of deserters.

From the Daily South Carolinian.

It is not among improbabilities that the present generation is the last which Providence will permit to people this planet. For four hundred years, human testimony, drawing its inspiration from Scriptural prophecies, has pointed undeviatingly to this era as the one in which will be witnessed the end of time, and the beginning of eternity. Protestants and Roman Catholics—the highest authorities—however much they have differed on other topics, harmonize fully in the belief that we have now entered upon the long anticipated conflict of powers, which is to close "the transgression of desolation" and precede the coming of "the ancient of days." Even from a worldly stand point, it would be interesting to observe with what nicety of calculation all the commentators narrow the event down to the present half century, and differ with each other only by a few years. We have 1866, '67, '70, '77 and '78, given to us by various writers as the limit of the world's existence; but whatever is the period named, the concurrent evidence is strong and startling. The unsettled condition of the civilized world, the premonitory throbbing of revolution among old systems of government, the complications growing out of our own struggle, which threaten to involve other nations, the dissolution of social bonds, the loosening of restraints, and breaking down of the barriers which confine men within a civilized pale, are all circumstances now in course of occurrence which are quoted as evidence of the final hour. A still more remarkable relation between the prophecy and the present hour is established by a portion of the ninth chapter of Daniel, in which we find the following description of our enemies and their leader:

"And in the latter time of their kingdom, when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up. And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power; and he shall destroy wonderfully, and shall prosper and practise, and shall destroy the mighty and the holy people. And through his policy he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many; and he shall also stand up against the Prince of princes; but he shall be broken without hand. The judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion to consume and to destroy it unto the end."

We have adverted briefly to this theme because it is one on which, notwithstanding the wreck of matter that is being made around us, the thoughts of thoughtful men are dwelling, and because too, it may awaken curiosity among those who are fond of ancient lore, to read attentively with this subject in view. A topic however, so fruitful in interest to man, woman and child, may well excite something more than mere curiosity.

A MAN WHO HAS NOT SLEPT FOR OVER FOURTEEN YEARS.

At present there is a soldier at the Chesnut Hill Military Hospital, Philadelphia, who has not slept for a single moment for fourteen years and six months. This may seem incredible, but, nevertheless, it is true, and can be verified by numbers of persons. The individual is an intelligent man, naturally, and has the benefit of a moderate education. His name is O. D. Sanders, Orderly Sergeant of Company G, Thirteenth Virginia Volunteers. He entered the service of the United States on December 28th, 1863. He is in the 45th year of his age. His health has been generally excellent during his life.

In 1849 he was taken with cholera, and since that period with lung fever on two occasions. In the summer of 1850 sleep forsook him, and since that time he has not felt the least drowsy. He has led a temperate life. His wife and children reside in Putnam county, West Virginia. Since he entered the Union army he has been on seven raids and four charges during which time he informs us that he never felt tired or sleepy. He was in the four charges beyond Harper's Ferry on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of last August, and yet he did not feel the least sleepy.—Why it is that, he cannot or does not sleep is as much a mystery to him as it is to many scientific gentlemen, who having had their attention called to him, have been astounded in their attempts to investigate the cause.

Upon one occasion, at his request a number of curiously inclined gentlemen watched him for 42 days and nights consecutively, in order, if possible to arrive at the cause of the wonderful phenomenon. These gentlemen took turns with each other in the progress of watching, so that if he should chance to sleep it would be observed.—Some of the watchers became drowsy, and it was as much as they could do to awake them.

This singular man was sent to Philadelphia by order of the Field Surgeon. He was admitted into the Hospital at Chesnut Hill on the 17th of November last, suffering from chronic diarrhœa and rheumatism. He has nearly recovered from his physical disability; his appetite is good, but yet he does not sleep. He retires to bed; the same as other soldiers, but he cannot sleep. He simply receives physical rest.

This brief narrative of a most wonderful phenomenon may seem fabulous, but the reader is assured that it is the truth.—*N. Y. News.*

[illegible]

OUR WOUNDED.—Numbers of our wounded have arrived in the City, and we believe all have been comfortably quartered. Various vacant houses and stores, besides the Churches, have been converted into hospitals.

By the way, we learn that many of the wounded were compelled to walk from the depot to the various hospitals, there not being a sufficient number of ambulances to convey them. We trust that our citizens will hereafter send their carriages, buggies, &c., to the depot when it is known the wounded are coming, and thus add to the comfort of those who are suffering, by carrying them to the hospitals.

RAIN AND WIND.—On Tuesday evening the rain poured in torrents. Some say it was the equinoctial storm. At any rate it was a storming rain. During the night old March got up a row—attacked the clouds on flank and centre, and soon dispersed them, permitting the stars to smile down their thanks upon him for restoring to them the sight of this blood-stained land. Wonder if the stars do enjoy such sights? Or are they only curious and indifferent spectators?

Notwithstanding the heavy rain, the wind was kicking up a dust by the middle of day yesterday that made it prudent to guard the eyes.

MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We have in our counting room a copy of Cooke's large map of North Carolina, which strangers and others, desiring to see any localities in the State, are respectfully invited to call and examine.

BATTLE OF BENTONSVILLE.—A train containing some two hundred wounded from the battle-field at Bentonsville arrived here Tuesday Afternoon. Among the wounded are the following:

Lt Col J J Sharpe, 22d Ga., in right shoulder dangerously.

Maj Renfrow, 27th Ga., thigh broken.

Capt John Kealy, Co B, 10th Ga., left leg broken.

Adjutant J B Pye, 27th Ga., in right lung.

Lieut Hamilton, Co F, 19th Ga., shot through lungs, mortally.

Lieut Montgomery, Co A, 19th Ga., shot through right thigh, flesh wound.

Sergt Chas Guede, Co E, 22d Ga., (formerly of Orange county, N. C.) left leg broken.

H C Harris, Co K, 17th N. C., from Pitt county, shot through body.

Private C D Wilson, Co H, 40th N. C., from Sampson county, through thigh severely.

J A Walter, Co L, 17th N. C., from Onslow county, in thigh. Doing well.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn, says the *Confederate*, that Brig. Gen. Reynolds, of Arkansas, was severely wounded in one of the recent fights, and has suffered amputation of the left leg. He is now in hospital at the late residence of Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, and is doing as well as possible.

Brig. Gen. Harrison, of Texas, wounded in the cavalry affair at Johnsonville, is improving.

The Winston Sentinel has learned that Colonel J. H. Anderson of the 1st Regiment Junior Reserves, formerly enrolling officer of the 8th Congressional District, was killed in one of the recent engagements about Kinston.

We learn that the Governor has requested the Council of State to meet in this city on next Monday, the 27th inst.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.—At Tucker's auction sale yesterday, an elegant new blanket was put up to be sold, which the auctioneer stated belonged to a lady, who was forced to part with it to procure money to buy food. He asked the crowd to bid liberally, stating that he intended to charge no commission for making the sale. It was started at $25 and very rapidly went up to $60, at which price it was knocked down to a well-known citizen, who paid the amount and directed the auctioneer to send the blanket back to the lady.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRUSHED SUGAR.
BROWN SUGAR,
RIO COFFEE,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
SODA,
FLOUR,
For sale by J. KINSEY.
March 23-1t*

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS HAVING BEEN TAKEN for a Hospital, we hereby notify all persons having servants in our possession to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, as we shall close business for the present.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.
March 23-2t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 7.

THE MEDICAL BOARDS APPOINTED BY General Orders No 5, will assemble, without delay, at the following named places, viz:

That for the 1st District at Jackson,
That for the 2nd District at Enfield,
That for the 3d District at Smithfield,
That for the 4th District at Fayetteville,
That for the 5th District at Raleigh,
That for the 6th District at Greensboro'
That for the 7th District at Lexington,
That for the 8th District at Charlotte,
That for the 9th District at Statesville,

The Boards will give due notice to the several Counties of their respective Districts of the day on which they will meet, and they will continue in session for fifteen days, when they will adjourn and forward the reports required by General Orders No 5. These reports will embrace the rank of the persons examined.

II. All persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence on account of mental or physical disability, will repair to the place of the meeting of the Board in their respective Districts, and report themselves for examination while the Board is in session.—Those failing to do so without a good and sufficient reason will forfeit their claim to exemption, and will be sent by the Commanding Officer of the Home Guard of their County to join the Class to which they would belong, if not exempted for physical disability.

III. Dr. William L. Ledbetter is detailed as a member of the 4th District vice Dr. W. C. McDuffie, who is hereby relieved from said Board.

By order of Gov. VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

March 23-d&w1t